

REMARKS

Claims 1-32 are currently active.

The Examiner has objected to figures 9 and 10. Substitute drawings are enclosed.

The Examiner has objected to Claim 1. Claim 1 has been amended to obviate this objection.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 20 and 29 as being anticipated by Tsao. Claim 1 has been amended to include the limitation of Claim 7. Claim 20 has been amended to include the limitation of Claim 22. Claim 29 has been amended to include the limitation of Claim 4. The Examiner has indicated Claims 7 and 22 are objected to.

Referring to Tsao, it is directed to teaching spatially and/or temporarily multiplexing color for volumetric displays. Tsao teaches 2-stage excitation is the use of two light beams with an exotic material of the proper properties to emit visible light when the beams interact. Tsao teaches the requirement of a photoluminescence media to create images, see column 1, line 38; or teaches a phosphorescent gas is required, see column 1, line 57.

The teachings of Tsao are totally inapplicable and cannot be used with respect to dust which has no capability of emitting visible light when the beams intersect the dust particles.

Accordingly, Claim 29 is not anticipated by Tsao, as amended.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 3 and 4 as being unpatentable over Tsao in view of Palovuori. The Examiner cites Palovuori because it teaches to use dust and air as a projection screen.

It is respectfully submitted that the combination of Tsao and Palovuori fails to arrive at the claimed invention regarding the limitation of dust. As explained above, Tsao requires a very specific type of exotic material that will emit visible light when 2 light beams intersect with the particle. Just a simple substitution of the dust into the teachings of Tsao will fail to allow the system of Tsao to be operational. The Examiner is reminded that the teachings of any given reference must be taken in the context in which they are found. Here, the context of Tsao requires the particles be of an exotic material which will emit visible light when the 2 light beams intersect on the particle. Accordingly, the simple fact that Palovuori teaches the use of dust does not explain how the teachings of Tsao would be modified so the dust could be used and still be operational. Accordingly, Claim 29 with the limitation of the dust as a particle is patentable over the applied art of record.

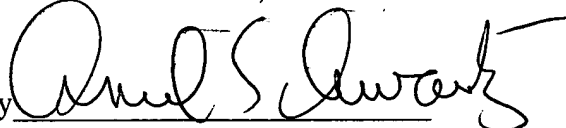
In regard to Claim 1, as amended, the Examiner has already recognized that the applied art of record fails to teach the limitation of Claim 7, which has now been incorporated into Claim 1.

The Examiner has rejected Claim 21 as being unpatentable over Tsao in view of Sullivan. Claim 21, as amended, is now dependent to amended Claim 20 which includes the limitation of Claim 22, which the Examiner has indicated is allowable.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully requested that the outstanding rejections and objections to this application be reconsidered and withdrawn, and Claims 1-32, now in this application be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

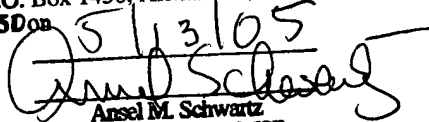
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